POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SNAUGURATION OF GOV. CLAFLIN-HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE. BOSTON, Jan. 8.-The Chairman of the Na-

tional Republican Executive Committee was to-day in-nugurated Governor of Massachusetts a second time. This sdusinistration during the past year has by no means reased the popularity which he had enjoyed when he comed the duties of the office. The labors of 1869 were assumed the duties of the office. The labors of 1869 were considered, and settled, and the Governor's management and settled have been marked by sagacity, prudence, firm1883, and a due regard for the interests of the Common-

wealth.

The inauguration to-day passed off admirably under the inauguration to-day passed off admirably under the inauguration to-day passed off admirably under the inauguration to-day not be invited to witness the event were Gen. N. P. Banks, who arrived this morning from urope, several Judges of the Supreme and other courts, y military officers, and numerous ex-Governors, mer-its, and prominent men generally, e imangural address was delivered at noon, of which following is an abstract: ter a few words of introduction, he exhibited the fi-tal condition of the Commonwealth by the following sties:

2,037,009 Fease dring the year. 2,037,009 Fease dring the year. 1,037,009 Fease dring the year.

n Rathroad of
the Hoston, Hartford and Eric Railroad......
to Normon Railroad.....
Eastern Builroad......

as to be provided for by the State, principal 13,330,145 26, be readily seen from this statement that the sliged to pay, from current revenue and taxaration about \$11,300,000.

r expenses of the State for the year ensuing are

catinated at the control of the first tunnel, will open a new at the control of t

is the contractors. Of the Beston, harden, and stairond, which, like their tunnel, will open a new more to the Hudson, he said; ley act of the Legislature (chap. 450, Acts of 1869.) the ernor and Conneil were authorized to issue in aid of Beston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Co. \$3.000,000.) Indicate amount issued up to the time of the passage is act. The Company having complied with the conses of the law in all respects, scrip has been issued in clear from time to time, to a sum amounting, on the lay of January current, to \$3.302,800. By the required is of the act the Company were to give the State as rily: First, a second mortgage on all of the property chased of the Boston Wharf Company by the railroad pany. Second, the Company were to place in the 4s of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth \$1,000 of the is of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth \$1,000 of the is of the mortgage to R. H. Berdell and others, as less, for every \$1,000 dollars of serip received from State. Third, to pay into the treasury such sums as inversor and Council might direct for a sinking fund, a upplied to the redemption of the scrip issued by the

applied to the redemption of the scrip issued by the surfar the company have promptly compiled with additions imposed upon them by the Legislature, he amount paid into the sinking fund, under this genent, on the first of Jannary, was \$500,656. It is also remembered, that one million dollars of the to be expended in mproving the lands at South 10,000 which the State has a mortgage. It should teat that the scrip issued to this corporation has years to run, becoming due in the year 1900. If the my pay the interest on the scrip issued, according a greenent with the Commonwealth, the amount not the sinking fund for the redemption of these wil accumulate sufficiently to redeem them at the without farther payment by the company. This diem is based upon the expectation that the sinking will be loaned at six per cent, as has been done to by the State with similar funds. The work on this seen pushed with great energy by the consumer professional equations.

der "
In speaking of the Saving's Banks Gov. Claffin recommeded that they be allowed to discount mercantheper and that the amount that one individual may deset be increased to \$6,000. On the question of education
and "Our instructors must be more liberally paid, so
at they may feel more encouragement to prepare themwester the duties of their profession. Let them undermid that their efforts to become successful teachers are
ily appreciated and compensated by the community,
d then there will be no further complaint of inefficiency
their part. The Normal Schools are doing much to
veate the standard of instruction, which was the main
prose of their establishment; but yet they can do very
tile towards supplying the great number of trained
schors that are required. Of the seven or eight thoumit teachers in our public schools, probably not over one
ousand have been trained in the Normal Schools,
veral of the crites and some of the towns have estabhed Training Schools, which are quite successful in
may young persons in preparing to become teachers,
and that there are in the State 250,000 persons between
eaces of five and afficen years. Of this number,
asso over former years. The amount expended for inaction is \$0,125,855, an increase over last year of \$275,
thaking an average of \$150.85, 57 hh herease of about
ceals over last year, for each child in the State." The
odd amount expended in Schools was \$4,00,000. He
det the need of a classification of prisoners in the State
of closury prisons, that convicts might be reformed, and
ir labor made profitable. He paid the following trife to George Penbody:

I should do injustice to my own feelings did I fall, on

ounty prisons, that convicts might be reliable made profitable. He paid the following tri-to George Penbody: should do injustice to my own feelings did I fall, on bette to George Penbody:

"I should do injustice to my own feelings did I fall, on this occasion, to notice the noble and philanthropic spirit to antifested by two of the sons of Massachusetts, who have terminated their earthly courses within the past year. Such examples are truly our glory and honor, to the propie of his State and nation in a foreign hand. His persentative of the people of his State and nation in a foreign hand. His persentative at the nation of the propie of his State and nation in a foreign hand. His persentative anywhere, but the nobleness off his nature which had him to make such munificent and princely gifts for the benefits of his fellow-men in both hemispheres, without regard to rank or color, has given him world-wide hand, and no title could add lustre to his name. His remains are to rest in the soil of his native State, whose people will ever henor him as the benefactor of his race. His influence survives him in the noble institutions which he founded, and generations yet, unborn will bless his name and revere his memory."

In this connection he aliuded to the late John Clark of Northampton, who founded the Northampton School for Deaf Mutes with a donation of \$60,000, and bequeathed to a \$200,000 in gold. In his remarks on the Prehibitory law he said that there were objections to it which the Legistature, fresh from the people, would know how to remedy. He urged the importance of a commercial marine, a short assisting and thus alluded to National affairs:

We cannot forget that we belong to this great Union, made indissoluble by the events of the late war. The struggle for national existence has revealed to us our strength and the chief cause of our weakness. This cause has been removed, and no interest at war with human liberty now predominates in our land. The threes of the neighty contest are still feit, but each day lessens their force, and soon they will have passed away forever. The election of the Great Captain to the Precidency at once

nighty contest are still feit, but each day lessens their force, and seen they will have passed away forever. The election of the Great Captain to the Presidency at once gave assurance of peace to the country. The hopes of the firmest friends of the incoming administration have been more than realized. The laws, so far as the general government is concerned, are enforced; integrity prevaits in all its departments, and the steady decrease of National debt gives assurance of its ultimate redemption. The final act, the XVth Amendment to the Consitution, which will place all the people of this nation on an equality, politically, is nearly consummated. Its completion will add luster to our name, by proclaming to the world that no prejudice of race will prevent justice being done and equal rights accorded to the most oppressed and obscure in the land. It will give to the freedman the ballot, the only power that will effectually save him from abuse and wrong, and all laws affecting personal liberty and political rights will be substantially the same in every part of the Union. Slowly but surely the great problem of the destruction of Slavery is being demonstrated. From its ashes will arise a nobler civilization than has hithert to been known in human history. The people of the Old World, in their attempts to wrest from the hands of tyrants the liberties so iong withheld, and for which they have sacrificed so much, are receiving from our history fresh impulse and here encouragement. Let us as a people do our part in langing in the better and brighter day.

INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8 .- The Democratic Convention convened at the Academy of Music this morning. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. L. Devlin, Chairman of the Central Committee. Gen. M. D. Munson of Crawfordsville, was made temporary Chairman, and a Committee of one from each Congreesional District was appointed to select permanent officers, of which Judge Joseph E. McDonald was Chairman. This Committee subsequently reported the follow ing officers :

Gen James R. Slack of Huntingdon, Chairman; B. J. Bright of The Indianapolis Sentinel, and L. G. Matthews of The New-Albany Ledger. Secretaries, and one Vice-President from each Congressional District.

The following are the names of the Democratic Central Committee, selected by the delegations of each district: First District, ——; Second District, John S. Davis, Third District, R. D. Slaier; Fourth District, Nathar Baymond; Fitth District, E. S. Alvord; Sixth District, Win. Mack; Seventh District, J. S. Williams; Eighth District, J. Swintzer; Ninth District, John O. Berson; Tenth District, E. W. Brown; Eleventh District, J. D. Early.

A motion then prevailed to proceed to the nomin of candidates for State officers, commencing with Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge James L. Worden of the First Supreme District was nominated. For Atterney-General, Bayless W. Hanna of Terre Haute on the first

General, Bayless W. Hanna of Terre Haute on the first ballot. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Necoted, That the Democracy of Indiana, in delegate Convention assembled, declare that the Federal Union, with all the rights and dignity of the several States, should be preserved, and to secure that great national bressing the Constitution must be respected and observed, and every approach to centralized despotism defeated, whether attempted by Congress or the Executive.

Resolved, That recent events have more than ever convinced us of the infamous and revolutionary character of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and we denounce these measures as an invasion of the severiga and secred rights of the people and of all the States.

Resolved, That the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States is essential to the test and securi-

ty of the States and people, and we declare that the measures of Congress having in view the destruction of the powers of that Court to adjudicate on the enactments of Congress is a dangerous evidence of the naurpations of the Legislative over the Judicial departments of the Government.

Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of tariff for the revenue only, and we demand that the burdens of taxation shall be fairly and equally adjusted, and that such an adjustment cannot be made without striking from the statute book the present unjust and odious Tariff laws—a system of taxation based upon favoritism, and which has destroyed the American shipping and commerce, oppressed the people of the great agricultural regions, which compel the many to pay a tribute to the few, and which has built up monopolies, and controls not only every American market, but also the legislation of Cougress, and we demand that the prime articles of necessity, such as tea, coffee, sugar and sait, shall be placed upon the free list.

Resolved, That we are willing to pay our national debt in strict compliance with the contracts, whether it was made payable in gold or greenbacks; but we are unwilling to do more than that, and we declare that the Five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks or their equivalent, and we condemn the policy of the Administration which is squandering millions of money by buying such bonds at a high rate of premium, when the Government had a clear right to redeem them at par.

Resolved, That the national bank system organization in the interest of the bondholders ought to be abolished, and greenbacks issued in lieu of such bank paper, thus saving millions annually to the people, and giving to the whole people instead of the few the benefits of issuing paper currency. overnment.
Resolved, That we are in favor of tariff for the reverue

Resolved, That the shares of stock in the national banks ought to be subjected to school and municipal taxation, on the same conditions as other property; and we demand of our State Legislature that the shares of such banks shall be subjected to equal taxation with other property of the State.

Resolved, That the bonds of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes to such an extent as will substantially equalize the taxation of such bonds with other property subject to local taxation.

Resolved, That we denounce the action of our last Legislature, in attempting to force upon the people the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as in palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we selemnly protest against Indiana being counted for said Amendment, and we bereby declare our unalterable opposition to its ratification.

counted for said Amend—ent, and we hereby declare our unalterable opposition to its ratification.

Resolved, That any attempt to regulate the moral ideas, appetites or innocent amusements of the people by legislation is unwise and despote.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in the Naturalization laws of the United States, whereby admission to citizenship will be made more difficult or expensive; and we especially denounce the proposed plan of transferring the naturalization of aliens to the Courts of the United States, and abridging the power of the State Courts in that respect as a hardship, and an expense to the poor and friendless candidate for American citizenship; that we recognize the proposed change as the offshoot of intolerant Know-Nothingism—the twin relict of Radicalism itself. relict of Radicalism itself.

After the adoption of the resolutions, ex-Senator Hen-dricks and the Hon. D. W. Voorbees made brief speeches.

driess and the Hon. D. W. voornees made brief specches.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the State Central
Committee to select a chairman from their own members.
The Convention adjourned.
While the ballotting for officers was in progress, a
delegate proposed three cheers for the State of New York
for repealing the vote approving the
Fifteenth Amendment, which were given with a will.

MISSOURI.

Gov. McClurg, in his message to the Missouri Legislature calls attention to the peaceful condition of the State; and, in view of this fact, he asks the considerastate; and, in view of this fact, no assa the consideration of the expediency of removing political disabilities from those who participated in the Rebellion. He does not think it necessary to amend the Constitution to effect this, as the Constitution now provides that the Legislature may remove such disabilities after January 1, 1871. He recommends that this be made a question for discussion in the canvass next Fall; so that candidates for the Legislature may run, in part, at least, upon this issue. He opposes a convention for the revision of the Constitution, but recommends submitting to the people the proposition to allow negroes to vote: and another striking out from the Constitution what is known as "the double liability clause." The debt of the State in 1859 was \$3,000,000. The general financial condition is favorable, but the Governor urges strict economy. The interest on the bonds for July is already provided for: that of January following can easily be managed. There is now in the Treasury nearly \$600,000 which belongs to the Interest Fund. The principal of the bonds, maturing in 1872, amounts to \$477,000, and that of 1873, of \$680,000, can also be promptly met. In the tariff question he says the present tariff should, and no doubt will, be modified, and the dulics plated on luxuries; but hopes the free trade flovement may be regarded with suspicion. The public school fand amounted to over \$1,600,000, and the schools throughout the State are presperous. The Governor urges the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment immediately on the receipt of an attested copy from Washington. tion of the expediency of removing political disabilties

Mobile Daily Republican is the title of a new and sprightly daily just issued at the commercial capital of Alabama by L. H. Mayer.

A Washington correspondent of The Boston

A Washington correspondent of The Boston Fraceller says of political sflairs in Georgia:

Advices from Georgia, from Democratic sources, are to the effect that the Democrats will have 10 or 15 majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot, and that it will be utterly impossible to ratify the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment with the present Legislature. The Democrats concede that the Senate is in the hands of the Republicans, but they claim to have a large majority in the House, based upon the idea that numbers of Conservative Republicans will oppose all measures recommended by Gov. Builock.

A Columbus correspondent of The Cincinnati

A Columbus correspondent of The Cincinnation of Gazette, writing of the prospects of the XVth Amendment in the Ohio Legislature, says:

"The Senate Committee on Federal Relations will report tenserow on the XVth Amendment. They will recommend the hadoption of the joint resolution offered by Mr. Yeatman, ratifying said 5:2024 ment; also, will recommend the indefinite postponement of Lew Campbell's bill for submitting such ratification to a vote of the people. In these recommendations Messrs. Root, Fotts, Woodruff and Yeatman will agree. The other members, Messrs. Campbell, Daugherty, and Hunt will probably recommend Mr. Campbell's measure. The prespects for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment are brightening. The Senate has been certain for it from the first. The House is the doubtful battle ground, but the conviction grows hourly that the Hamilton County!Republicans will not, and conscientiously cannot, assume the responsibility of arraying Ohio permanently against this great measure of justice, necessity, and right.

JUDGE E. D. SMITH IN THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CASE.

CARD FROM MESSRS. M'FARLAND AND MOAK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your issue of the 6th inst. you publish what purported to be a statement of Gen. Martindale, which was to be used on a motion to be made in the Susquehanna Railroad case, at Albion, in the County of Orleans, on the 20th inst., to vacate the judgment of Justice E. Darwin Smith, entered therein, and you at the same time called attention to the great importance of the statement in your editorial columns. The numerous stars in the General's production indicate that portions of it are for some reason suppressed. That state ment can have no possible legal pertinence on the hearing of the motion in which it is proposed to be used, and could not, therefore, have been embraced in the motion papers, and prematurely furnished for publication to the daily press of the city of New-York before the service thereof upon the attorneys for Mr. Ramsey, to whom they were addressed, except for the evident and intentional motive and purpose of defaming Judge E. Darwin Smith's character as a man and

faming Judge E. Darwin Smith's character as a man and as a judge.

As we, the undersigned, are named in that statement in connection with the Judge and with the proceedings on the occasion of the entry of the judgment in this case, lately trued before his Honor Judge Smith, at the city of Rochester, we feel called upon in justice to that upright Magnetrate, and in fairness to the public, to state, as the truth is, that every word, sentence, and intimation in the statement of the distinguished General, imputing to Judge Smith by innuendo or otherwise, any precedings or conduct on his part unbecoming a Judge, are, so far as we are concerned, or so far as we have any knowledge, utterly and totally faise and scandalous.

cerned, or so far as we have any knowledge, utterly and totally false and scandalous.

In relation to Judge Smith's conduct, or in relation to the correctness of his conclusions in this matter, in so far as they affect the parties to the smit, we leave them to take care of themselves and their rights in the manner prescribed by law; believing, however, that Judge Smith's decision will stand as the judgment of the Supreme Court and the final determination of the right-ful control and ownership of the Albany and Susquelhanna Railroad until some better reason can be assigned for its reversal than such imputations upon the integrity of a Judge whose character is above suspicion as are contained in this statement of Gen. Martindale, the leading counsel of Mr. James Fisk, jr., in this controversy. nsel of Mr. James Fisk, jr., in this controversy.

Albany, Jan. 7, 1870. N. C. MOAK, JOHN H. McFARLAND,

"COMUS"-THE NEW GERMAN CARNIVAL SO-CIETY.

The first "carnival-session" of "Comus" was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the Bowery, and was attended by about 200 ladies and gentlemen, including many of the most intelligent and respectable German residents of New-York. The wellknown Arion Society makes music its first object, while fun is a secondary consideration; but "Comus" exists for the sake of fun, and music is valued only as an aid to joility and good-feeling. This society was founded about three months ago, and numbers already about 100 actual members, including representatives of all the leading German musical societies of New-York. The Germania Rooms were abundantly trimmed last evening with evergreens and flowers and comic decorations. There was a festooned balcony at one and and a red-curtained stage at the other, and a butt. or "clown's pulpit," on one side, with a "tribune" opposite, on which sat "der kleine rath," or "little conneil," of eleven, including Messra, Julius Korn, D. Horter, C. Buchheister, C. Wallot, Hugo Rothschild, Andy von Limbeck, Ed. O. Wigand, S. Neckar, C. Titus, Louis C. Koppel, and Dr. Meise. Each member of the Society wore a medal and a parti-colored red, white, blue and gilt cap, adorned with two wings and a curved horn. Each councilor was likewise adorned with a many-nointed collar; and the Master of Ceremonies, Herr Hertwig, wore a complete clown's dress, nia Rooms were abundantly trimmed last evening with orned with a many position remonies, Herr Hertwig, wore a complete clow d flourished a long staff surmounted with a fo The "clown's orchestra" was under the direction of Herr Neuendorf of the Stadt Tuester, and three or four origi-nal carnival songs were sung by the Club with great spirit. The most noticeable of those was a humorous,

satirical ode to "Pius No. 0." The members were seated around the score of tables ranged through the room, and laughed, chatted, and applauded most untiringly. There was no beer, but Rhine wine flowed freely, though it was temperately quaffed and all things were done decently and in order. The exercises began at 8 o'clock with a procession of the Council in white togas and grenadier caps, followed by the message of the "clown-president," Jims Korn, and the protocol of the "kritzel-narr," "scribble-clown" or secretary. A deputation from the Malenzer-Carnival, another German comic Society, was received with great ceremony, and then came various amusing songs and speeches, followed by a comic drama entitled "New-York in Heaven." The carnival closed with dancing, which lasted till 4 o'clock this morning. Four other sessions of this peculiarly jolly German Society will be held this season at the Germania Rooms, on Jan. 23, Feb. 6 and 20, and March 6. Comus Hall is at No. 4 St. Mark's-place. This Society does not intend to undertake any multiple. Jan. 25, Feb. 5 and 20, and March 6. Comus Hall Is at 8.0 St. Mark's place. This Society does not intend to undertake any public entertainment at present, but if it meets with success it will probably give, next Winter, a Carnical fest which will outshine in comic splendor anything ever be fore witnessed in New-York.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It seems strange that a measure so just as the monthly payment of pensions should have been so pensions should ever have been adopted. The gratitude pensions should ever have been adopted. The gratitude that prompts a nation to reward those that suffered to sustain its honor ought not, for the convenience or interest of its officials, detract from that reward by sacrificing its recipients; this is done by forcing the semi-annual payment of pensions. Those who advanced the nation money can perhaps afford to wait six months for the payment of their interest. But the pensioners, generally, are a different class of people; they are poor, and need frequent payments as much as any other class in the community.

What clerk, mechanic, or laborer can afford to wait six

What clerk, mechanic, or laborer can afford to wait six months for their wages, and why should these poor disabled soldiers, or the widows or orphans of those who fell in the war, be compelled to do so—especially when it is illegal for them to negotiate a loan on their evidence of credit on the Government!

Let me give you some cases which have actually occurred. It is known that among other good acts of the Ladies' Union Relief Association to assist disabled soldiers and their widowed families, they sometimes make small loans without interest to these people. In their transactions I am their almoner, and it is very distressing to see so many cases of actual need. A poor widow with three children, having four months' pension (\$60) due her, through sickness, gets behind in her rent. She could not pay, and was put out into the street, as it being illegal to pledge her papers to raise one month's rent, nobody would lend her a penny. Here is another illustration. A widow with three children had three months' pension due, when one of the children died, yet no ad-

ment owed them \$45.

I average twenty applications a week for loans on pension certificates, but our runds are so small that we can accommodate but few of them. These poor people have attherto had little difficulty in getting loans from capitalhitherto had little difficulty in getting loans from capital-ists on their papers by peying. 40 per cent injerest for them, and before the present Pension Commissioner, Mr. Van Aernum, came into office there was not much risk to the lender, as a complaint from him (the lender) to the office in Washington would have caused the pension to be stopped or suspended. Since the movement of paying pensions monthly has been agitated, lenders have totally refused to advance money on any terms; hence the neces-sity of speedy action on this subject, as there are hund-reds suffering from their inability to borrow even on these terms.

reds suffering from their manning to bottow these terms.

The plan suggested by Gen. Bufler of paying the pensions monthly through the Post-Office meets my hearty approval, as it costs some of the pensioners 88 per year to get their pensions as they do now, twice a year. Among other reasons for this change is the fact that poor people, when they get six months pension in their hands at one time, are more extravagant in its outlay than if it were a small sum. Yours, &c. McW. New-York, Jan. 2, 1870.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The attempt made to wrest the Shepherd's Fold out of the hands of its original founders has, by a legal technicality, succeeded as far as the title of the institution is concerned. Some of this trustees claim not even to have been notified of the meeting when new officers were elected, and so the fille of the institution was appropriated by new men. The ladies therefore re-solved, since they had never passed over to the new offi-cers any of the household effects, or the children whom

In accordance with this decision, the ladies have promptly organized a new society, to provide a Christian home for the needy little ones, and especially for those who are found in the public institutions and at the islands. The title adopted will be "The Children's Fold." Mrs. Daniel Huntington, No. 49 East Twentieth-st., is the Treasurer, and contributions for the support of the twenty of the contributions of the support of the twenty of the first little ones now eared for by the association may be sent to her. Who will help the Children's Fold?

New York, Jan. 7, 1870.

ACCIDENTS FROM KEROSENE-A CARD FROM THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your paragraph to-day about explosions of kerosene, there are several important errors which the Board of Fire Cemmissioners would be glad to see corrected. There is and has been no quarrel etween them and the Board of Health as to which had the authority over the matter. The Bureau in the office of the authority over the matter. The Bureau in the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners has been steadily at work testing combustible material, and during the year end-ing Dec. 1, 1869, 1,871 samples from different dealers have been submitted and subjected to chemical tests. Of the first 950 samples submitted, 550 were found below the standard test; of the second 221 samples tested, 143 were found below the test, which shows a marked improvement caused by a knowledge that the law is being rigidly enforced. Many suits have been com-menced for the legal penalties for the sale of explosive articles.

The far larger portion of the accidents you allude to The far larger portion of the accidents you allude to are caused by attempting to fill burning lamps, a carelessness against which no test will guard, and not from the explosion of the keresene when not subjected to such fatal risks. This whole business it may be remarked, was assumed and is carried on by the Commissioners, who voluntarily took upon themselves the duty when a separate bureau was proposed, involving an expense of more than \$39,000 per annum, and the work is done at a gross cost of \$4,700, including this and all other inspections of buildings, flues, stove-pipes, &c., which is included in the annual expenses of the Department. The penalties collected go by law to the Relief Fund.

Chas. E. Gildersleve,

Secretary Board of Fire Commissioners.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY-BOATS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is my fortune, or misfortune, to live in New-Jersey, and to travel on, the Morris and Essex Railroad (which, by the way, has greatly improved within the past year). Consequently I cross the river by the boats of the Hoboken Ferry Company, which are known to be the worst boats on the Hudson. Every morning I get out of the warm cars with a shiver, anticipating a freezing ride over the river; nor have I as yet had the pleasure of being disappointed. Yet the boats are capable of being easily made all that is desired, by turning on more steam, and purchasing and using additional lamps and better oil, Several of the passengers have proposed to me that we take up a collection to defray the expense of lighting and heating the boats, and also of lighting the cars. If the company will only furnish the requeste comforts, or rather necessities, it would be a great boon to an ill-used and long suffering public.

New Fork, Jan. 7, 1870. within the past year). Consequently I cross the river by

New-York, Jan. 7, 1870. MR. STANTON'S POVERTY-A CARD FROM MR. PARTON.

To the Edutor of The Tribune.

SIR: O! No; I never said that a man was a foel who did not sacrifice everything to the acquisition of wealth, except health and happiness. Far from it. The following is the passage which, I suppose, you had in your mind, when you wrote your editorial article of Saturday on Mr. Stanton's glorious poverty:

Saturday on Mr. Stanton's glorious poverty:

"It is idle to urge men to be moderate in their pursuit of fortune, so long as the possession of property is the only means of securing independence and dignity. In the United States a man is a fool who does not sacrifice to the acquisition of wealth everything except health and honor; since wealth alone gives a platform upon which a happiness can be established. Faraday might well decline to make a fortune of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds by doing chemistry for men of business; he had a secure eighty pounds a year, three rooms, finel, and candles and, having these, he could afford the ineffable luxury of spending his life in the discovery of truth."—[Atlantic Monthly for Dec., 1869.

My point was this: Mr. Stanton's poverty was glorious

My point was this: Mr. Stanton's poverty was glorious for him, but shameful to uz. Very respectfully, JAMES PARTON.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1870. The deficiency of forests in certain parts

The deficiency of forests in certain parts of California is at present attracting attention in that State, and the journals are pressing upon farmers the necessity of planting wainut, hickory, orange, and locust trees, asserting that the crops would yield a fair return for the expenditure. Thus a grove of 15,000 English walnut trees in Los Angeles County, one-fourth in bearing, is reported to yield an average of \$30 a tree, or \$112,000 in the aggregate. Beside this, it is asserted they would affect the chimate heneficially. In Egypt, it is said, the construction of the fresh water canal from the Nile to Ismailia, caused an ancient dried-up haan to be covered with vegetation, and the trees, when grown-up, changed the temperature of the air and produced heavy rains.

TO THE PACIFIC.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD. A CARD FROM GEN. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Stn: An editorial in The Evening Post of the 5th instant, attacking this Company, obliges me to ask space in your columns for a reply.

The accusations it makes were all put forward rehemently, throughout the past year, in Paris. They were met there legally and officially by suits against their authors. The result of strict investigation there by parties interested in knowing the exact truth, is the best answer to put now before our public here. These parties are our bondholders, contracors, and the Government, which fauthorized the admission of our bonds to the French Exchange, and the circulation of our securities among the French people.

The Post is right in its statement that no American company had hitherto been admitted to quotation on the French Bourse. It is not right in its statement of the means

company hadfaither to been admitted to quotation on the French Bourse. It is not right in its statement of the means used to obtain this admission. Nor was it a sudden movement originated last Spring. Persistent, steady, thorough work through resident agents had been in progress for more than two years, during which every possible information had been laid before the Government and parties interested.

Its charter, and franchises, and laws enacted in regard to them, everything relating to the country through which the road lies, and the great commercial results which would follow on its building, were made fully known to the persons with whom they were negotiating. The permission to admit our securities was finally obtained upon the understanding and agreement that this admission should accrue to the advantage of French is dustry by applying the greater part of the money obtained from French people to the purchase of iron and engines for the building and operation of the road.

This opening out of new channels to French trade was thought worthy of the fostering care of the Government. This was the reason, and it was upon this understanding that our land grant bonds—which show what they are upon their face—were admitted to quotation and sale. And contracts were accordingly made for 45,000 tuns of iron, and a corresponding number of engines.

Our bondholders, who were necessarily alarmed by those attacks, had the fullest means of information given them. Their confidence is shown by their continuing to hold their bonds and draw the interest, which they received in July last and now in January.

My dates from Paris are to the day21 of December. Up to that time no suit whatever had been instituted against the Company, except one by a person claiming damages for retusing to let him havebonds to sell under an alleged contract which the Company perpendiates.

Our bonds were never withdrawn, nor was there a

for refusing to let him have bonds to sell under an anegou-contract which the Company repudiates.

Our bonds were never withdrawn, nor was there a thought of doing so. On the contrary, an additional sale for ten million france has just been made, and other negotia-tions are in progress with parties having full knowledge of the condition of the Company and all the assaults mean it.

The last official act of the French Government, which The last official act of the French Government, which was the admitting to payment of the taxes on the bonds, and the accepting of the security of Mallet Frères, for their continued payment was not made until August last. This recognition is the direct act of the Government, and was done through M. Magne himself (the Minster of Finance referred to by The Post) long after all these discussions had been made familiar by the French newspapers.

ister of Finance referred to by The Post) long after all these discussions had been made familiar by the French newspapers.

The only real trouble to the Company came from a source which it could not have foreseen, and for which it was not in any way responsible. We had been for two years applying to Congress, with a fair prospect of success, for its authority and aid in establishing our line. In the Congress preceding the present, our bill asking for subsidy had been amended by one asking for guarantee of interest. On account of the indisposition of Congress to grant moneyed aid, the bill was again amended by one asking slupply the right of way. This bill passed the House twice, by large majorities, at the close of one Congress and the beginning of another. It was mistaken in Paris for the bill also pending in the House which granted guarantee of interest for our construction bonds. This mistake first reached the knowledge of the Company here by the French newspaper, which had already spread it through France. It was announced by them that this bill gave to our construction bonds a guarantee of 6 per cent. But these bonds were not in the market and have not been offered for sale. The bonds sold on the French market were land grant bonds of the Company, which say what they are oa their face. Neither journals nor brokers ever said that these had a guarantee of interest. The error was conflied to the construction bonds, and this was from an error of accident, and not from intention.

When I reached Paris immediately afterward, I found

plained and corrected without difficulty, and been magnified and envenanced by rival and hostile interests. Under the best legal advice, I adopted such measures as in my judgment would adjust affairs with the least injury to the Company, its bondholders or contractors, and preserve for the Company the strong position it had acquired. All the explanations needed for the Information of the public were given, and a semi-monthly newspaper was established, with the object of keeping up full information concerning the condition of the Company and the progress of its road.

In my efforts to protect this really national work, I was chiefly obstructed by the active and malignant bostility of rival railway interests, and of certain financial agencies which the Company had omitted to employ, and by the unusual conduct of the American Legation, which became a recognized bureau of information against our Company. A Legation represents its Government, and its official position cannot be personally used. This conduct of our legation, which never in any way referred for information to the Company's office in Paris, but constituted itself the partisan of our opponents, was accepted as expressing, in the usual way, the views of our Government toward the Memphis-Pacific, as a National Road, and the standing and information in which it was held at hom. A mong other acts, I will, at this time, only cite, that I was given to read a letter from the Legation to the representative of an adverse railway interest, to the effect that the Memphis-Pacific as Road, was a speculative enterprise without foundation.

In respect to the right of way, which we are asking,

to the effect that the Memphis and El Paso Road was a speculative enterprise without foundation. In respect to the right of way, which we are asking, there only wmans now for Congress to grant a strip across the Territory of New Mexico. To miles in langth—the rest having been acquired from private corporations. We own and control in Alastasas the Memphis and Little Rock Rairoad. In Texas the Memphis and El Paso Company has rully compiled with the conditions of its Carrier, giving us the ownership and control of the line through that State. In Arizona we have purchased and own the charter of the Arizona Company, of which the line traverse that Tellitory, and have compiled with the conditions of its charter.

franchises, and property of the San Diego and Gila Southern Padde and Atlantic Railroad Company, which traverses that State, including 9,000 acres of land in the harbor of Sai Diego. In the harbor of Norfolk we own over 1,000 acres. In addition to these, contracts and arrangements have been made by the Company with other roads.

We have contracted with the Western Union Telegraph

other roads.

We have contracted with the Western Union Telegraph Company to put up a line of telegraph along our road. Arrangements are partly completed for establishing a steam freight and emigrant line between Anvers and Norfolk in comection with the Company. We have a corps of engineers engaged in locating the San Diego and Gila line. Weste indebted to the War Department for military protetion to our surveying parties, and for permission to surchase their supplies from the Government depots it that quarter.

Under actual circumstances, it is not too much to say that the future of the road may be regarded as secured, not withstanding the strength of the combination against it. Our contracts are in the course of uninterrupted execution. Shipments of rails have begun to reach New-Orleans, and the first tenengines will be ready for delivery at the end of February. We are about to lay the rails on the Texas livision. The Memphis and Little Rock Road, of which 100 miles are now in operation, will be fully complete by the 1st of July. With the work in progress, we are expecting to have at least 250 miles of road in operation before the close of this year, with an estimated net income of over a million of dollars.

I regret to have to ask so meen space, but even this is barely sufficient for the brief and rapid summary, that does not do jistice to the value of the work accomplished. It is burely sufficient to cive the public an opportunity to campare a statement of facts with the charges which The Post has lent its editorial authority to send out broadest over the country against our work—a work which has twice received the approval of the House of Representatives, and which, otherwise unaided, is making its own way through a country impoverished by war, and which offers the quickest means for a true reconstruction, in restored and extended industries, and in the prosperity and content these will carry with them. Respectfully, your obdient servant,

J. C. Fremont, President.

AMERICAN ISTHMUS SHIP CANAL. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The success which attended the opening

of the Suez Canal has directed public attention to the necessity of hastening; the establishment of a navigable way across the central part offithe American continent. In compliance with a resolution of Congress of March 19, 1866, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, made a report on the 11th of June following to the Navy Department, in the nature of review, of the several explorations and surveys which have at different times been made at various locali-ties upon the Isthmus from Tehuantepec to Darien, with a view to the censtruction of a ship canal or of rail roads. This review tmentions not less than 26 lines explored, several of which have been carefully surveyed. Admiral Davis has been recently detailed by the Presi dent, as stated in his last message to Congress, to command the expedition, charged with discovering the best possible route for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal, and especially is, he to examine the territory of New-Grenada. This is undoubtedly because, at first sight, the continent in that latitude, by reason of its extreme narrowness, appears to offer the best chances for success; but it is not to be doubted that all these central parts of our continent, and particularly these regions where explorations have been previously made,

will be examined thoroughly.

The Nicaragua route, which at one time served as a

too, the United States would gain but little by the fact that ships making voyages between Asia and Europe were able to pass through the American Isthmus Canal. The object of an American interoceanic Canal will be to especially develop the wealth of North and South America. In consequence of this, the most important question, to the solution of which the labors of the expedition should be directed, is the provision of the greatest possible facilities for the commerce of the United States and for the intercourse between its States of the Atlantic cases and the States of the Pacific, as the problem is for the United States to create a means of transit capable of extending our trade; of facilitating our commercial transactions with China and Japan; of fostering our Pacific fisheries; and of drawing more closely the ties which unite the countries on the shores of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic coast. If, therefore, it is finally admitted that the construction of a canal through any part of the territory of New Granada is not more favored by advantageous conditions than a region further to the North, the latter must inevitally carry the iday. of the territory of New Granada is not more favored by advantageous conditions than a region further to the North, the latter must inevitably carry the iday. We know that the Tehuantepee route, for example, is distant from New-York 2.2°S miles, and from San Francisco 2,300, while that of Darien is 2,600 from the one and 4,000 from the other of these ports. The further to the north of Darien we place the canal, the more these distances are reduced, and the fact that it is possible to diminish by more than 2,000 miles the voyage between the ports of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific situated north of Tehuantepee, by adopting \$a\$ is riguent the projected line by Moro across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee in 1846, certainly deserves careful and serious attention when the subject under consideration is the location of a work which should bear from first to last the character of an enterprise of the people of the United States for the people of the United States.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1870.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 .- Notice is given in the official gazette that an application will be made to Parliacial gazette that an application will be made to Parliament next session for an act of incorporation for a company to build a railway from Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River, and thence to the confines of British Coumbin; also for a construction of a branch thereof from Fort Garry to the most convenient point in the United States, with power also to build steamers and other vessels and navigate the river Saskatchewan and its branches, and the rivers and lakes traversed by the railway; also, that the money credit of the Dominion be extended in aid of such company by granting mortgages on the wild lands of the Crown along the route in proportion as the work proceeds. The name of the company will be "The Canadian Pacific Railway and Navigation Company." Application will also be made for authority to narrow the guage of the branches of the Great Western Railway.

PERSONAL.

The sculptor Launitz, who made the Guttenberg monument at Frankfort, died recently at the age of 74.

Le père Montsabre, who succeeded Father Hyacinthe in the pulpit of Notre Dame, is pronounced a failure. If they would turn him upside down, and try him as le sabre de mon père, he might draw.

The Hon. F. F. Low, Minister to China, left the city on Saturday for San Francisco, by the Pacific Railroad.

Schor Roberts, the SpanishM inister; Speaker Blaine of the House of Representatives, Gen. Farns-wordt, M. C., of Illinois, and Gen. Badeau, left the city on Saturday for Washington.

on Saturday for Washington.

Rear-Admiral Breese, United States Navy, is at the Everett House. — The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Washington; the Hon. Noah Davis, Abbion, and the Hon. C. F. Hulburd, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., are at the Astor House, — Ex-Gov. Hall, and Gen. James Craig of Missouri; Judge Hitchcock-of Ohio, and the Hon. H. M. Drane, North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. — Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Weltminster Hotel. — E. G. Hassard of Rhode Island is at the St. Denis Hotel. — Judge R. S. Hale of Elizabethtown, and Dexter H. Foliett of Boston, are at the Hoffman House. — Col. W. F. Shaffer, Washington; J. H. Ramsay, Albany; Paymaster Cunningham, United States Navy; the Hon. S. K. Williams of Wayne County, N. Y., and D. N. Stanton, Boston, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. — Gen. Ira Spaulding, Minnesota, is at the Coleman House.

THE WILKES-BRUCE LIBEL SUIT—MR. WILKES'S STATEMENT.

From The Spirit of The Times.

The cause of the prosecution was a defamatory article published in Bruce's paper of last week, which, in addition to a whole string of malicious falsehoods against the editor of this paper, reflected in a derisive manner upon one of our racing correspondents in the South, named William Connor. One of the gentlemen connected with this office, being a personal friend of Mr. Connor, and desiring to vindicate him from Bruce's repeated slanders, went to Judge Downing and asked for a warrant in Mr. Connor's behalf. The Judge, however, on reading the article, made the following remarks: "I do not think there is quite enough here for the charge as regards Conner, but since the article is presented to my judicial notice, I would be dereilet should I neglect, of my own suggestion, to notice the other part. Mr. Wilkes probably does not care, or he would personally make complaint." The Judge then went on to define the character of libel, after which he, on the oath of Mr. Charles J. Foster, issued a warrant against Bruce & Co. for a libel upon us. Now, though we do not initiate these proceedings, and have not had any communication with Mr. Foster down to this writing on the subject, we do not regret that they have been commenced. There are some kinds of falsehoods, which those who utter them should proceedings, and have not had any communication with stituted itself the partisan of our opponents, was accepted as expressing, in the usual way, the views of our Government toward the Memphis-Pacific, as a National Road, and the standing and information in which it was held at home. Among other acts, I will, at this time, only cite, that I was given to read a letter from the Legation to the representative of an adverse railway interest, to the effect that the Memphis and El Paso Road was a speculative enterprise without foundation.

In respect to the right of way, which we are asking, there only wmalns now for Congress to grant a strip across the Ferritory of New Mexico. 150 miles in tearth, the rest having been acquired from private corporations. We own and control it aliashess the Memphis and El Paso Company Le ruly compiled with the conditions of its Campary, Edyng us the ownership and control of the line through tha State. In Arizona we have purchased and own the charter, the Arizona Company, of which the line traverse that Tell-Hofy, and have compiled with the conditions of its charter.

In California we have purchased and own the charter, franchises, and have company which leads to be a possible to the particle of the San Diego and Gila Southern Padfe and Atlantic Railroad. Company, which

A NEW ENGINE.

A new Steam Engine, invented by Samuel Harris of Washington, D. C., has been in successful opera-

tion in that city for over two years. It is operated upon the principle of reaction and direct etion, both at the same time. The reaction-wheel is simply a hollow shaft, having two or more hollow arms; steam, issuing from opposite sides of these arms, causes them to revolve by force of reaction or unbalanced pres-

them to revolve by force of reaction or unbalanced pressure. Just outside the hollow arms, is a wheel, having buckets on the inside of its rim; this wheel is hung upon a shaft in line with the hollow shaft. The steam, after exerting its full power of reaction upon the hollow arms, strikes the buckets and forces the outer wheel in the opposite direction. The power of both wheels is used in driving machinery by means of one cross-belt.

These engines have been tested by long and hard usage, and have proved themselves equal to the best piston engines in economy of fuel. The great points gained by Mr. Harris are diminished cost, simplicity, less liability to get out of order; can be set up without an expensive foundation, and operated without a skilled engineer. A ten-horse power weighs but 300 pounds, and costs, complete (without boiler), \$400. These engines have been examined and tested by a large number of Government and other engineers, who have—almost without exception—pronounced it superior to any in use for stationary purposes.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAIL-WAY.

The road-bed of the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway was commenced last week at the west end of Bergen Tunnel, to menced last week at the west end of Bergen Tunnel, to be continued to the new Hackensack bridge. The route runs parallel with the Erie Railsway upon the Salt Meadows, north of Snake Hill, and south of the Penn Horn oil warehouses. The bridge over the Hackensack is nearly completed. Rails have been laid from the bridge to the Rutherford Park bridge, and themee to Claverack, two miles south-east of Paterson. The contractors promise to complete much of the work on this section during the month. Under Garret Rock, at Paterson, a ten feet wall has been built above the Morris Canal, and laborers are busy cutting up the rocks for the tranway. The recent action of the Midland Company to secure aid to pass through Paterson, have mastened the work on the extension. Unless arrangements are made to enable central connections at Paterson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road cannot hope to gain much more than some heavy treightage from that city.

NEW AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS. following is a copy of a letter lately sent

The following is a copy of a letter lately sent to the Postmaster-General:

TEMPOGRARY OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
SIR: I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have this day agreed upon the terms and conditions with the builders, for the construction of our two first steamships, and that two more shall follow. The dimensions of these are 500 feet length, 66 feet width, 33 feet depth; the interior arrangements to be in accordance with the drawings which I had the honor to show you in October last; speed to be 25 miles per hour in smooth water—a capability to cross the ocean in fair weather in 64 days, and on an average time of 8 days. They are all to be built of 100, double in form, having all the provisions for safety which were named as requisites at our interview in October. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your humble servant,
Ambrosk W. Thompson, President.

To the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General.

The following is clipped from Laws of Life

Very few ladies know how to appreciate an easy, transit; that of Tehuanteper, which was also opened for communication between the Atlantic States and California for a short time, and, finally, other lines already known, will be passed in review, but the question of location will not have a final solution until a clear light has been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied been thrown upon it from every side. There will be varied to be considered, the examination of the varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied to be considered, the examination of the varied to be considered, the examination of which will be varied to be considered, the examination of the varied to be considered, the examination of the varied to be considered, the examination of the varied to be considered healthful dress. They think their dresses are loose, when

prefer to languish and suffer dreadfully, and die young, and leave all of their friends, and their husbands, and their little children, and I do rot see any other way but to let them be sick and die till they are satisfied. If only the sinner was the sufferer it would not be so worth while to make a great ado about it, but the blighting of future innocent lives which must follow renders the false habits of our women in the highest degree criminal."

Bugard & Cuswell's Cod Liver Oil is the bed

BARNARD -On the 6th of January, 1870, Sarah Aun, wife of Daziel P. eruard, aged 54 years. eral from the Churck of the Holy Tringly, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to atlend
the funeral on Monday at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 43 West
Thirty-seventh-st.

CHATTERTON-On Sanday evening, Jan. 3, of consumption, Aller's G.
Chatterton, aged 42

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 213 West Twenty first-st.,
Tanday 1 p. m. Aucusty, 1 p. m.
COR.—In this city, on Sanday evening, Jan. 9, Frederick & Cos., esq.,
Youkers.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

the 24th rear of his age.

All his friends and relatives are kindly firsted to attend.

acted Lery, egod to mouths, remains were interred at Crpress Hills on Thursday. Prancisco, Cal., papers please copy.

her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

aged 70 years. The relative family are respectfully levited to altered the function on Monday, lith list, at 12 o'cinca, at the Presinterian Church, Prespect, Cars of the South Side Enthused leave four than years at 18 o'clock far Freeport and Merrick, reserving at 3 o'clock.

Special Potices.

whether existing in Male OR FEMALE, from whatever cause eviginating, and no unities of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a district. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Loanity may chance Our Flesh and Blood are apported from three sources, and the HALTH AND HAPPLINES.

And that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a redship remedy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 19 years, prepared at H. T. HELMBOLD's Drug and Committed Warchenses, No. 594 Minusters, No. 594 Minusters, No. 594 Minusters, No. 594 Minusters, No. 104 South Textb et. Philadelphia, Ps. Helmbold's Extract Buchu and IMPROVED ROSE Was.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Delegates to the Union Republican General Commit-

Delegates to the Union Republican Georgia Countries the for the year 1870;

Print District.—Nathan Kingsler, st. Andrew Leggett, William Backley, Junes Lee, Ames Shockey.
Shoosh District.—Mark Lankan. Matthew Stewart. Gilbert Lowe.
Tunan District.—John Pitch Philip II. Heiligh. Adolphus Boost.
Fourth District.—James McLarem, Hiphwist & Newins, Gworge McGrann, William H. McKinney, Henry Bung. Samuel Nash, William P. First District.—James Winterhoton, Samuel Nash, William P. McCall, H. B. Matthews, Thomas W. Leve, Charles T. Polihamus, Albert Karel, V. A. Mayerane.
Saxti District.—Hegh Neshitt, Henry A. Smith, Francis Snyder, William B. Anderson, Charles Carriel, Emes Hilbert. William H. Anderson, Charles Carrick, Excess Elliott.
Seventh Distribut.—Horatio N. Trombiev, John D. Lawson, William
Hisphorn, T. Herring Bruchard, A. J. H. Duganne, J. Wilson, Georg,
Hehry E. Davies, Cornelius Van Cott, Thomas E. Stewart, Edward Ellis-

Heint E. Davies, Connelina Van Cott, Insumas R. Stewars, Lowert Roseworth.

Eisent B. District — David Miller, William P. Allen, Benjamin P. Schafer, James A. Lucas, Sanuel A. Roberts, John N. Lautbler, Sanuel G. Schafer, James A. Lucas, Sanuel A. Roberts, John N. Lautbler, Sanuel G. Cool, Michael Neville, Matthew Davis, History Waring.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Schoolin' Tonser, James Galberg, H. C. Robinson, William H. Merzill, Jr. Jacob R. Rill-y, J. Sebla Ritterland William B. Nobe, James R. McVeans, George Layland, Almed Brady, Sanuel S. Palmer, John M. Coata.

TENTR DISTRICT.—Jacob M. Patternon Jr. Martin B. Brown, R. N. Roseoluum, Eli Taylor, Lewis J. Kirk, Henry S. Wallace, William Battle, Lewis J. Kirk, Henry S. Wallace, William Battle, Faxyantu Distract, —John H. White, Benjamin F. Manierre, B. Zaton, James L. Hastle, John V. Gridler, John S. Gilmore, E. D. Santh, John Crawford, Daniel D. Courser, Jarael Gillett, E. H. Tucker, Rugens Solivett.

Eaton, James R. Hastie, John V. Orlines Gillett, E. H. Tucker, Rugues Solfrett.

Twickert Destrict.—William Retrie, Thomas Haves, James McCarthy, Charles McLeara, Henry Coggil, Victor Hamburger.

THIRTERSTR DISTRICT.—Charles, Spencer, Hingh Gardier, Alexander McLeod, Grorge Blass, John H. Kiggins, Robert Murray, A. A. Schedler, James Hunter, Philip Jordan, Hunty Canadock,

FOURTMANTH DISTRICT.—Glad Cockrane, Marshall B. Blake, Benjamin Merrity, Joseph C. Pinchaos, Henderde, Wagner,

FIFTRENTH DISTRICT.—George F. Ropper, James H. Anderson, Matthew Wilson, George H. De Collada, Joseph B. Pollock John Quackenbash, E. C. Lee, James T. Cowenhaven,

Satzenstra District.—Heart Beer, Jesus Fonda, Win S. Matthews,

James M. Thompson, Jr., Wan, E. Berryes, Edward Dubois, Hunty Row
Ley, William Latindeen.

Setantian Burner.—Charles A. Flammer, Ira O. Miller, Wes.

JOHYSIA, Wilson Berry man, Win. Duncass, Charles Wilmot, Benjamin Firth, John R. Rassel, D. K. Phelop, Affeet Lancaster.

ROUTHERSTR. DISTRICT.—George F. Canadamon, James Dennis, Ring
Handwas, Charles A. Arther, Thomas F. Rightuner, Taos. J. Contant,

Thomas Murphy, Thomas B. Asten.

Nastrakayra District.—Johan Wilson, sr., Lather Horton, Thos.

Hann.

Thomas Murphy, Thomas B. Asten.
NISHTASTA DISTRICT.—Jotham Wilson, St., Luther Horton, Thos.
Hagan.
TWASTIETH DESTRICT.—James B. Taylor, George B. Van Brust,
James Owens, John W. Oliver, Thomas Robinson, George Lambrecht,
George Duryae, Win. A Darling Nicholas B. Edstein, George Lambrecht,
George Duryae, Win. A Darling Nicholas B. Edstein, John A. Esgeson,
James H. Weish, James M. Thomson, Win. P. Haradon, Crus T. Frosk.
In accordance with the direction of the Committee of Twelve, we
hereby certify the furegoing to be a carrect list of the delegates declared
by the said Committee to have been elected to the General Committee
for the year 1870, and entitled to seats to said Committee. We further
certify that contestants appeared before the said Committee from
the Second, Fifth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts,
and that protests were received from the Third. Second, and
Eighth Assembly Districts, and that, after giving to all parties who desared it a full and fair hearing, the Committee, by a majority sute, declared the foregoing to have been dair elected.

WILLIAM Haw, jr., Sec'y pro tea.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr. Soe's protein.

For Non-Retention or Incuningnes of Urine, irritation, inflantation or uncertaint of the bladder, or knipers, discusses of the prestate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, graves or bries shart deposin, and all discusses of the bladder, knipers and drepaint swellings, use IRLM-BOLD'S FUULI EXTRACT BUCHES.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by hELMboll's EX-Lindeman & Sous'

CYCLOID & SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. THE CYCLOID combines in its shape ENTIRE NOVELTY,

ELEGANCE. and STRENGTH. And will stand in tuse longer than any other form of pirror. WAREROOMS-So 2 LEROY-PLACE BLEECKER-ST.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the from and follows to the guild cheek. Debutty is accompanied by many alarm-ing exaptems, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, meaning, and the state of the contract of th reprieptic fits enter.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in thate and

Helmbola's Culti Articles, and magnitude in its action, ober, free from all injustions properties, and magnitude in its action, ober, free from all rejustions for SALE and SEFARESD by first-class workness. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, 1,173 Broadway, between Twenky-account and Twenty eighth size and 415 Broadway, our door below Canal St. The Glory of Man is Strength, Therefore the nervous destributed should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regard by HELM-The Union Republican General Committee will need This (Muniar) Evining, Jan. 10, at 24 o'clock, at the Hall, southwest or: Bradway and Twenty-second-st. Punctual sitendance is requested. Common State of the Common State of the

GRO. F. COACHMON. Temperary Secretaries. JAMES HUNTER, REPRESENTATION OF THE MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE ANALY BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Thirteenth Assembly District,—The Union Republican Association of the above district will meet at lemperance Hall, correst Right-earthst and Highthave. TURSDAY BYENING, Jan. 10, at 15 orders, for the purpose of organizing for the year 1879. JOHN A. MERK, President. CHAS. II. HEYER, GES. M. MITCHELL, Secretarion.

Enfechied and Delicate Constitutions, of both seres, use RELNROLLES EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brook and convenies feelings, and cushes con to sleep with